

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

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MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1893.

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Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
 Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
 Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
 Deputy Sheriff, Robt. K. Burns.
 Clerk Co. Court, S. L. Brown.
 Clerk Cir. Court, J. H. Patterson.
 Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.

Com'r's Ad. Ct. (C. E. Beard,
 G. M. Kee,
 Amos Barlow.)
 Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.
 Coroner, Geo. P. Moore.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.
 County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

N. C. McNEIL,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
 Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
 Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ALBUCKLE,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 Marlinton, W. Va.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW P. RILEY,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 MARLINTON, W. VA.
 Will be found at Times Office.

D. O. J. CAMPBELL,
 DENTIST,
 Monterey, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year. The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

D. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
 RESIDENT DENTIST,
 Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
 Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hoel. All calls promptly answered.

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THE CITY PERSON IN THE COUNTRY.

We are now in the very middle of that holiday rejoicing season of the year wherein the city person seeks the country, and all of the pleasures thereto appertaining and belonging. We do not wish to come in the guise of a skeleton at the feast, but we cannot refrain from speaking of one of the sorrows of the mellow time which is now lying all around about us. The city person in the country hath his woes. We shall not speak of those which cannot be remedied—inherent sorrows—like the hotel landlord, who seems to have just stepped from a long, low, rakish craft, and forever to wear a entlass by his side, and stand with the darkly flanking shadow of a black flag resting on him; the vegetables shipped by slow freight from the city; the lusty-lunged rooster, bristling with the exuberance of gallinaceous youth, who hails the far-off dawn with superfluous and diabolical crows; the mosquitoes, the ball, the bill, the barbed-wire fence, the malaria of these things, we repeat, we shall say no word. But of the difficulties which too often arise between the city person and the country person, we must speak, with some hints, succinctly set forth, for the prevention thereof.

We do not need to encumber valuable space with proof that, misunderstandings often arise between the city person and the country person, especially between the younger city person and the elderly country person. Everybody knows it. We suspect that both are to blame, but we also have an idea that the bringing about of pleasant relations must lie chiefly with the city person. The elderly country person is apt to be "sot." If he has imbibed or conceived the notion that he does not wish his cows chased about the pasture on a fast run for the amusement of a young city person, there is no use in trying to him that rapid exercise is good for the cow—even if you are certain that it is. But why should not the city person refrain from chasing the cows? And also from tramping promiscuously through the garden, frightening the chickens, shaking off green apples, and similarly disporting himself? There is no use in trying to reconcile the elderly country person to these playful practices, and the best thing for the young city person is to refrain from them and save trouble, especially as none of them are absolutely necessary for either mental or physical health.

A minor point which the city person should observe, and which will tend to increase his joy, is that of not asking what we hope we may be pardoned for calling fool questions. Somebody said [or somebody I should have said] that we learn by exposing our ignorance; but in actual practice it is much better to keep our ears open and let some one else expose his ignorance, and then reap what we have not sown by harvesting the reply made to him. The city person should as much as possible secure and retain the respect of the country person. This he cannot do by inquiring when he expects to pull his wheat or thrash his pumpkins. Such things as these invariably cause the country person to regard him in the light of an excrescence on the otherwise fair face of nature, and treat him accordingly. It may be no disgrace for the city person not to know these things, but he should not wear his ignorance on his

sleeve and bring himself into contempt; rather let him lay low and accumulate wisdom by craft.

A REMARKABLE CAVE.

On Swago near the residence of Mr Geo Overholt, there is a very interesting natural curiosity to be seen. It is a blowing cave at the base of limestone cliff, that forms a striking feature of the scene that would be deemed more than ordinarily beautiful were it to be observed anywhere else, here it being a beauty among beauties. The opening is about fifteen feet wide, surmounted by a slightly curved arch about four feet high at the culminating point. As far as visible from the entrance, the descent is about fifteen degrees and deviates to the right as one faces the cliff. A constant stream of air pours from the cave and keeps the leaves in unceasing motion, and its effects are apparent as far as fifty feet away. In summer this current of air chills with its coolness and in winter almost stifles the visitor with its warmth. About a month before a visit to this cave, a shelter of green boughs was made at the mouth, one of the boughs being placed within and being in the stream of air and entirely shaded from the sun was as green as the day it was taken from the tree.—The boughs on the outside were lead and withered. If anyone should give an explanation of this phenomenon of a perpetual breeze, Thomas Jefferson would have been pleased to have met him while he was puzzling over a similar problem presented by the celebrated Windy Cove near Milboro.

The lumber exhibit at the World's Fair furnished by West Virginia, is regarded as exceeding as exceeding anything of the kind ever attempted previously anywhere, for useful quality and variety. Five or six specimens at the Centennial in 1876, did much towards creating the interest since manifested in the lumber industry of our State. Hence it baffles the imagination to forecast what may be expected from the exhibit now at the Columbian, in the way of calling attention to the fabulous resources of West Virginia, soon to be so accessible and convenient to the wants of the world.

—Rev. Joseph M. Sloan recently canvassed much of Pocahontas in the interests of the Lewisburg Female Seminary. He expresses himself much pleased with our county, and the kind attentions he received. His eye seems to have been quite filled with what he saw along Knapp's Creek, and in the broad limits of Uriah Hevner's dam, to say nothing of Marlinton and the once Little, but now the Bigger Levels. This genial gentleman and able minister spent the past winter in Colorado. While there, his attention was called to a cornfield bean, that was represented by the Coloradians as growing so rapidly as to pull the corn stalks out of root when planted in good land.

These beans would be good to pull up brush.

THE POLICE RESPONSIBLE.

The police of Paris appear to have been responsible for some of the rioting there, because of their arbitrary conduct, and if that is so, they should be given better direction. A Paris mob takes absurd care of itself. Two hundred years ago a prominent official related that he tried to hold a mob until supper time, knowing that its mem-

bers would not miss a meal under any circumstances, and the other day another mob, which had resisted fatal charges from the police and soldiers, fled before a rainstorm.—Ledger.

THE LUMBER SITUATION.

Does not seem to improve, and the fear that lately possessed many that the hills of this State were soon to be stripped of their trees, does not seem likely to be realized, unfortunately, too. The work in this county goes on uninterruptedly, but every where else the businesses have either shut down, or are operating with reduced forces. It may be that the great middle in financial circles has affected the output of these camps, but it is more likely that with most of them the operators are speculators who are naturally cramped in other ways, and are compelled to shut down simply because the capital required must go to fill another breach. This seems to be the case with lumber interests generally, and it may have the effect of putting the price of lumber up, as it is one of the necessities of life, and an article that has to be used every year in certain quantities, regardless of good or bad times. If it is true, as an eminent lumberman writes, that a winter with plenty of snow, in which a great many logs may be piled up, will cause the price of lumber to depreciate, then hard times that will shut down mills, may have the desirable effect of putting it up.

PATRIOTISM AND SILVER.

Mr. Sherman reiterates his readiness to vote for repeal of the silver purchase clauses embodied in the Law of 1890. That Law, he persists in saying, was the only alternative to the passage of a Free Coinage Act. He omits to mention the important fact that General Harrison, as President, was pledged to veto an unlimited coinage measure, if such a measure had reached him. He does not show that a Free Coinage Bill could have been carried over the executive veto. Mr. Sherman overlooks the readiness of honest money Democrats in the House of Representatives to unite with honest money Republicans in resistance to unrestricted coinage.—He would lose nothing in candor or accuracy by admitting the simple truth. Republican endeavor, as the legislative contest over silver in 1890 reached its crisis, was shaped to shield President Harrison from facing the responsibilities of his office. Delegates from the silver States were needed to sustain Presidential ambition for a second term.—Votes were required in the mining-camps to help along the Republican roll in November. Instead of relying on the conservative constitutions and meeting the issue courageously in behalf of sound money, the Republican leaders elected to retreat under shelter of an ill-considered compromise. Mr. Sherman can make no partisan capital out of that phase of the controversy. He will gain more credit by his willingness to cooperate in repairing the damage that has been done by the "cowardly makeshift" with which he is identified. His announcement that the Republicans in Congress will be in favor of "good money" may be accepted as reflecting the general Republican attitude. If he accurately defines the Republican intention, that party entertains still some regard for its own future.—Brooklyn Eagle.

S. C. LIQUOR LAW.

Judge Hudson in a suit brought to restrain one of the State's newly appointed agents from opening the dispensary at Darling, has granted a permanent injunction and declared the law unconstitutional. . . . It is to be regretted we think, that the operation of the law has been interrupted. It is, to be sure, exceedingly improbable that a unanimous verdict as to its merits would ever have been reached if it had encountered no judicial obstacle. A system sufficiently similar to be at least suggestive is in force in Sweden, after long trial has failed to furnish conclusive proof of its utility. It has been strongly upheld and zealously defended by statistics, but it has been denounced and condemned with equal emphasis. Not the less on this account however would another application of this principle or theory in an American commonwealth under widely different social conditions been interesting and instructive. If the validity of the law had been sustained, there is little doubt that it would have a fair test, as it may have hereafter if Judge Hudson's decision is reversed, though the delay may develop unexpected opposition and produce unfortunate embarrassments. In general the people of the State, including the liquor dealers, have shown a disposition not only to obey the law, but to give it a fair trial, and, so far as has been possible to foresee, the novel system of State dispensaries would have stood or fallen on its merits. It is still to be hoped that the Supreme Court will be able to declare that the law is constitutional, for another opportunity to enlarge public knowledge and experience on a subject of great importance to the common welfare by similar means is not likely to occur in the near future.—N. Y. Tribune.

HOMO SUM.

Terence, the comic poet, was a native of Carthage, and born about 195 B. C. In his play named "the Self-tormentor," occurs a sentence that is more frequently quoted than almost any other that has been preserved in classic literature. Chremes and Menedemus were Roman gentlemen. Chremes had noticed that since Menedemus moved into the neighborhood, he was quite diligent in business, working in his fields from morning until sun down, doing more work really than any of his slaves. Chremes was of the opinion that the time thus spent by his new neighbor, Menedemus in manual labor, could be much more profitably spent in looking after his hands so far as the general interests of the farm were concerned. Menedemus is not poverty stricken, and so Chremes is very curious to learn the secret of this "self-tormenting" policy of running a farm. He ventures to sound his busy friend on the subject. Menedemus petulantly expresses his surprise that his inquisitive acquaintance could find so much leisure time from his own affairs as to concern himself about the business of other people. Chremes replied in these famous words: *Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.* It is reported that the whole Roman audience though many of them were rude and ignorant broke out into thunders of applause. It is most difficult to convey their meaning in English translation.—This comes as near as any your correspondent has ever seen and he has noticed a good many renderings in the course of his literary researches: "I am a man; nothing in human life can fail to have its interest for me."—Contributed.